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BAIHAUT ADMITS HIS GUILT.

THE EX-MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS BREAKS DOWN UNDER EXAMINATION.

FONTANE TELLS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR BAIHAUT'S SUPPORT-SANS-LEROY'S DE-FIANT REMARK AND SUBSEQUENT

EVASIONS-OTHER DEFEND-

ANTS EXAMINED.

Paris, March 9 .- The feature of the Panama trial to-day was the avowal of guilt made by M. Baihaut, ex-Minister of Public Works. Interest in the trial is increasing, and the greatest ity is shown as to the coming developments ted that the frankness with which Charles de Lesseps told his stery has caused surprise and some consternation in certain high The prisoners were brought into the om this morning under the usual escort of gendarmes, and entered into conversation with

Presiding Judge Desjardins proceeded to in errogate M. Marius Fontane. The latter stated reply that he was a member of the Board of Management of the Panama Canal Company when the transactions with M. Baihaut occurred. He described the visit of M. Blondin, who assured board that M. Baihaut would introduce a bill authorizing the lottery bonds if the Panama Canal Company would make a substantial pecuniary sacrifice, and that the money would be used to procure publicity for the scheme. M. Fontane further admitted that, acting under the direction of Charles de Lesseps, he visited M. Blondin. He found M. Baihaut with Blondin. Baihaut said : The money in question will be used in promoting the interests of the country." Charles de Les seps thereupon proceeded to discuss with M. Blondin the question of the 1,000,000 francs claimed by Baihaut. The matter was finally settled at Fontane's house.

In reply to the Presiding Judge, M. Fontane "Some of the drafts payable to bearer were issued to pay for advertising, and others to satisfy the robbers who wavlaid us like foot.

This closed the interrogation of M. Fontane for the time being, and then came the great sensa-tion of the day. M. Baihaut was called upon to inswer interrogatories, the Presiding Judge putting the questions to him. M. Baihaut showed a disposition at first to throw the blame upon Blondin, who had acted as the "go-between" in the negotiations. Baihaut said:

"I acted at the instigation of Blondin, to whom I gave 7,500 francs. I have wished to restore the money I received, but I feared thereby to

Up to this moment M. Baihnut had spoken clearly, and with apparent self-control. Now he broke down, and with a patiful expression of sorrow and despair he exclaimed, in a broken voice: "I acknowledge having been led astray I am guilty. My words express the grief and repentance I feel. I do not yet understand how I could have fallen so low. I ask pardon of my sountry, whose good name I have perhaps sullied.

There was a decided stir in the courtroom when M. Baihaut began his confession, and this in creased to a sensation as he closed in words that were almost broken through his agitation. As soon as M. Baihaut regained his self-control he

"I submit in advance to any sentence which the mort may pass on me."

M. Blondin was questioned by the Presiding Judge as to the way in which he came to net as inrmediary between the Panama Company and M. athaut. In his answers Blondin denied that he had instigated M. Baihaut's demand for money and that he had received 75,000 frames for his services in arranging matters between the Minister and the directors. He had arranged the meeting ween Baihaut and Charles de Lesseps in the belief that it would be for the best interests of the Canal Company. He admitted that he had settled matters connected with the payment of the Charles de Lesseps had handed M. Baihaut

more in the lobby of the Senate. M. Baihaut, recalled and cross-examined by counsel for the Panama creditors, stated again that Blondin had obtained a commission on the transaction between him and M. de Lesseps. In the midst of M. Baihaut's statement, M. Fontane sprang

That statement is a tissue of falsehoods. The witness has not spoken a word of truth." Turning upon his accuser, M. Baihaut said slowly "I affirm that what I have said is the exact

truth and nothing but the truth." In examining M. Sans-Leroy, the next witness Judge Desjardins recalled that, while a member of the Parliamentary Committee on the Lottery bill, the prisoner had opposed the Canal Company, then making proposals to Deputies. M. Sans-Leroy hardly waited for the Judge to cease speaking be

fore exclaiming angrily: "I am amazed that the prosecution should dare fasten on a word or two spoken by me to the examining magistrate, in order to throw me into prison, while they forget to arrest many others who they know are really criminals."

Slight applause followed this outbreak, which Judge Desjardins dismissed with a warning to the witness that he must speak more moderately. The Judge then asked:

Why, after voting for a report hostile to the bill, did you reverse your vote?

There were three of us who favored abandoning the bill," answered M. Sans-Leroy, evasively. I was not aware when I changed my opinion that the Canal Company were approaching Deputies.

Where did you get the 100,000 francs which you paid to the Credit Lyonnais in April, 1888? It was the reinvestment of part of my wife's

dowry of 200,000 francs." "Can you produce the deeds of the marriage settlement to prove that?"

"Why did you not exp'ain this sooner?" "I wished to avoid having the indictment

against me thrown out. I prefer to be tried and be acquitted." (Laughter.) Then Senator Beral was asked to explain why received 40,000 francs from Baron De Reinach. This was the amount of my fees for having

Baron Reinach advice concerning the Tunis nys." This statement Senator Beyal sup-d with documents.

Right. He replied that this was beyond his power because, as far as he was aware, no meinber of that party was imprecated. As he received the maximum sentence, he spid, he would now show no mercy toward the authorities.

The fact revealed during his interrogatory by M Charles de Lesseps, that he paid a visit to the late President Grevy, in company with M. Cornelius Herz, gives some support to the hypothesis lately published in Paris regarding the origin of the discussion of the Panama scandals. The scandals arose in 1856 and 1888, and light was suddenly turned upon them in October, 1892. It is evident that in the whole affair It was intended to attack Government officials, Senators and Deputies, rather than to punish the officers of the Canal Company. At the first trial, the latter received more severe sentences than they expected; for they had relied upon the hope that their punishment would be slight, as their reward for having consented to play the part of scapegoats and for having not divulged facts incriminating poli ticians and public officials. But it seems from M. do Lessepe's declarations at the Assizes that, driven by desperation at the harshness of their sentence; body; and positive accusations have already been hurled of the accused men, expressed an opinion shared by many people, to the effect that the prosecution had intentionally left autouched some men prominent in

Now the question is, who is the man who could be anxious to ruin the reputation of ex-Ministers, Senators and especially Deputies, and who could have Is it not M. Wilson, the son-in-law of the late Presi dent Grevy? Wilson was expelled from the Chamber, orations of the Legion of Honor and appointments to in-law, who signed the necessary decrees. He threat ened revenge, boasting that he possessed 22,000 "dos siers," or sets of proofs, incriminating Deputies and functionaries. Cornelius Herz is known to have been the great engineer in the Panama briberies, and M de Lesseps's declaration shows that he was on intimate Panama scandals were started in the Chamber by a

A HIGH CHINESE OFFICIAL ACCUSED CHARGED WITH TREASON IN HAVING TRANS-FERRED TO RUSSIA PORTIONS OF THE PAMIR REGION.

Pekin, March 9 .- The Board of Censors, through the uperfor Censors, Houai-ta-pon and Soun-chia-nai, character against Houng-tchun, who was formerly Minister to Russia and Germany, and who is now a member of the Tsoungli-Yamen, or Council of Foreign Affairs. Houng-tchun is accused by the Censors of treasen and corruption, in having renounced the rights of the Chinese Empire to portions of the Pamir region and transferred the same to Russia, to the great injury and loss of China. The Censors demand that the punishment of death be inflicted upon Houng tchun. The charges have caused much excitement in the Chinese court, Houng-tchun being a man of grea influence, and being under the protection of the surviving Empress Dowager, Tsou-Hst, commonly known as the Western Empress, who, although she has lately withdrawn from power, still possesses great influence in affairs of the Imperial Government.

The Russian aggressions in the Pamir region have excited great irritation in Pekin, and there is a disposition to deal severely with all who have afforded any pretext for those aggressions. It is said that for this reason Houng-tchun has been marked out as a victim by the Board of Censors, in order to satisfy public clamor.

FOR PROTECTING THE SEALS.

RUSSIA PROPOSES TO ENGLAND THE ESTABLISH-MENT OF A PROTECTIVE ZONE.

Vancouver, B. C., March 9.-The customs author ities of British Columbia have received instruction from Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs for the Department of Ottawa, as follows.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Govern-

Victoria, B. C., March 9.-With three exception the entire scaling fleet of British Columbia, about fifty-two vessels, have started for Japanese and It is impossible, therefore, for Russian waters. It is impossible, therefore, for all concerned to be informed of the pending negotiations between Great Britain and Russia regarding the limits within which the seal is to remain undisturbed. However, as soon as the full text of the agreement is received, every effort will be made by the customs authorities here to serve notice on each vessel of the fleet now cruising in foreign waters.

A BRILLIANT YOUNG ENGLISHMAN'S DISGRACE. London, March 9.-A deep and painful sensation has been created by the ignominious punishment in-flicted to-day upon Frederick Henderson, a member of the London County Council. Mr. Henderson only about twenty-five years of age, and a poet and spoke of the young man in terms of hope and of eulogy. Henderson was for some time employed as a reporter on "The Star," the Radical evening news paper, and used to report the proceedings of the county Council, to which he was elected in March, 1892, as a Progressive member for Clapham. He severed his connection with "The Star" just before his election to the Council, of which body he is the youngest member, and for a short time edited a labor paper, subsequently finding means for devoting him self almost exclusively to public work. Henderson has advocated socialism, although not of the extreme type. Lord Rosebery as well as Mr. Gladstone has been a patron of the youthful poet. Henderson was tried in court to-day on the charge

of robbing a fallen woman of three shillings. The ence. He was found gullty and sentenced to for months' imprisonment with hard labor. Henderson has many friends and an effort will doubtless be made to obtain his liberation. The conviction greatly gratifies the Tory element, who point to the affair as evidence of the degrading tendencies of popular rule and of the superiority of the old system of re-stricted suffrage in the choice of London's adminis-tration.

AN ENGLISH INQUIRY INTO IMMIGRATION. London, March 9.-In the House of Lords to-day Baron Playlair explained that the mission of Messrs.
Burnett and Schloss to America was part of a general
inquiry into the subject of the immigration of pauper
allens to the United Kingdom, and especially the
immigration of Russian and Polish Hebrews. Since
1801 about 200,000 alien immigrants had landed in
Great British of whom 17,000 was Paulined in Great Britain, of whom 17,000 were Russians and Feles, against an emigration to America of 179,392. The commissioners were charged to learn

how these Hebrews conducted themselves in America, and how the American Immigration laws op-rated, and what was the tendency of feeling among Americans on the subject, so as to assist the Government to deal with the question in England. An influential party in the United States sought to restrict severely, if not to prohibit totally, imm gra-tion; but the speaker added that he could not be-

MINISTER BOWELL TO BE ACTING PREMIER. Ottawa, March 9 .- Mr. Bowell will be acting Mr. Foster, Government leader House; and Mr. Onimet, acting Minster of Justice, during Sir John Thompson's absence in France.

ctawa, March 9.—At 5 o'clock this morning the de-bate in the House of Commons on the amendment moved by Mr. Tarte, condemning the Government for

the manner in which it is dealing with the Manitoba THE COMMITTEE ON STRIKE. A REAL BILLION CONGRESS. school question, which debate had been in progres since Monday, came to an end, the amendment being rejected by a vote of 71 to 120.

FOR RELIEF OF EVICTED TENANTS. JUSTICE MATHEW'S COMMISSION PRESENTS ITS

REPORT TO PARLIAMENT. London, March 9.-The Evicted Tenants' Commis-

report to Parliament. The commission was appointed last October, and has been at work since November 8. ments as to evicted tenants in Ireland. The commission's report proposes that a land commissioner, or special commissioner, be appointed to

settle disputes. When arbitration falls the commis-sioner shall determine reasonable terms on which the tenant may purchase the holding and liquidate the arrears of rent. A tenant shall be able to stock its holding by means of a loan upon the security of the rates upon application to the Board of Guardians. Where the planter has a substantial interest in a holding the commissioner shall be empowered to make terms; where the planter has no such interest the

former tenant shall be reinstated, or, if that shall be impracticable, the commis-ioner shall buy a similar holding and sell it, under the Land Purchase act, to the existed tenant.

In the preamble of the report the Plan of Campaign is discussed at length. The opinion of the Commission is that, in view of the embarrassment caused by the fall of prices, etc., "the tenants' demands were not so extravagant as to preclude their forming the basis of a reasonable settlement," "Without losing sight of the fact that a high authority pronounced the combinations criminal," adds the Commission, "we do not think that they deserved to be denounced as fraudulent and dishonest,"

Berlin, March 9 .- Advices from East Africa say that the German troops have won an important victory over the hostile natives at Unlangwira. The German The hostile natives made a stubborn resistance, but German loss included a German sergeant, named Eittel, and ten of the native soldiers killed, and Lieu tenant Bothmer wounded. The defent has caused general consternation among the hostile natives, and, it is believed, will go far toward suppressing resistance to German authority.

SPAIN REASSURED ABOUT SANTO DOMINGO.

Madrid, March 9.-The Queen Regent presided the United States toward Santo Domingo was considered. Senor Vega Armijo, Minister of Affairs, said that the United States had behaved with the utmost courtesy and friendliness, and that United States Minister Snowden had assured him that the Washington Government had no intention of inter-fering on the Island. Orders were sent out, therefore, that the Spanish warship recently sent to santo Domingo be withdrawn at once.

THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION REVIVED.

St. John's, N. F., March 9.-The Newfoundland-French shore question is again coming into prominence here. The Brilish Government has given notice to Newfoundland that the modus vivendi expires at the end of the year, and demands that Newfoundland pass a permanent bill providing for carrying out the treati will be compelled to enact such legislation. committee of the Newfoundland Legislature appointed to consider the question presented its report yesterday. eport calls attention to the understanding be-the Salisbury Government and the Newfoundfor the abrogation of the treaties, as they are odfous, unwise and should be cancelled.

PARNELLITES AND THE HOME BULE BILL. London, March 9.-The Duke of Devonshire, spenk-

the Irish members from Parliament would be equivalent to separation, while the retention would mean the putting of the screws on the English par-ties. Consequently the whole bill is impossible."

At the Parnellite convention in Dublin to day, William Redmond, the chairman, spoke in favor of a generous attitude toward the bill, and the resolutions adopted were substantially in accordance with his advice. Mr. Redmund said that unless the Parinmentary fund were doubled or trebled he could not be responsible for the continuous attendance of Parnellite members at Westminster.

A CLAUSE OF THE ARMY BILL ADVANCED. the Army bill to-day passed to a first reading the clause of that measure which deals with the organiza-tion of the different arms of the service.

LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN'S CHARGES. London, March 9.-The hearing of the charges Lord Frederick Howard de Walden against his wife was continued to-day in the Divorce Court.
Various witnesses testified to the effect that Lady
Howard de Walden and Count Jean de Madre had been in the habit of visiting each other, Crook, a former maid of the defendant, corroborated the testimony of Crokham, the former valet of de Madre, in regard to the intimacy between the two.

EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA NOT TO VISIT CHICAGO Vienna, March 9.-The Empress of Austria has de-

ded not to go to America during the World's Fair.

THE LANSINGBURG ELECTION OUTRAGE.

CITIZENS HOLD AN INDIGNATION MEETING GUILTY OFFICIALS TO BE PROSECUTED.

Troy, N. Y., March 9.-An indignation meeting was outrages practised on Tuesday. A large number of men of all parties was present. The initiatory steps were taken for the formation of a Law and Order League, whose duty it will be secure the indictment and conviction of the Police Commissioners and officers who wilfully violated the laws. When subscriptions were called for over \$2,-

will be obtained to morrow.

Russell Porter, the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace, and John W. Correy, the Demo craffic candidate for Receiver of Taxes, gave notice

ASSISTANT CASHIER AND SWINDLER.

ARRESTED IN BROOKLYN-STEALINGS MAY AMOUNT TO \$20,000.

An assistant bank cashier turned swindler locked up by the police in Brooklyn yesterday. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Walsh to-day to answer to the charge of embezzling \$1,043 from the Wallabout Bank in Myrtle ave., but the bank officials say they think his stealings amount to possibly \$20,000. His name is Bryce A. White, thirty years old, and he is the son of a wealthy resident of Liverpool, England. He came to this country about two years ago, and secured a position as clerk in the that he was bound in the crime were Herman Sparf, Hans Hansen, Wallabout Pank, then newly founded, through the infuence of friends to whom he had letters. He soon a

frauds. He gave fonds to the bank through the Guaranty Company of North America. A year ago he removed from Brooklyn to New-Brighton, S. I., and began to live extravagantly. He indulged in fine horses, costly clothes and played the society man. a close watch was kept on him. Finally, on January 20, he was discharged, and an expert accountant was set at work at the books. The theft of \$1,043 was discovered, but the bank officials did not care to

TROUBLE AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. AN ART EXHIBITION HAD TO BE ARRANGED IN

A SINGLE DAY BY A FEW VOLUNTEERS. The Art Committee of the Union League Club is on strike, and the monthly exhibition which was opened at the clubhouse last night was an mittee got at loggerheads with the Executive Committee and resigned. The present one is employing other tactics. It simply does no work, but continues in office. It consists of C. E Whitehead, chairman: E. V. Connett, jr., Clarence King, John B. Ladd, Frederic Bonner and John

exhibitions on the night when the club holds its monthly meetings has been the subject of al the misunderstanding. On this rock the pleasant relations between the former Art Committee and the Executive Committee split. On it the usefulness of the present Art Committee is stuck high and dry.

Each month the club has a loan exhibition of paintings and objects of art generally. This is always opened on the evening of the second Thursday of the month, when the club's meetings are held. Thus, members may serve two ends by a single visit to the house. etc., remain on view the rest of the week.

It had been the practice of the Art Committee issue cards of admission to these exhibitions to the men who, not belonging to the club, had yet loaned it pictures, and to a few others. Those who received these invitations in good part visited the club's art gallery on the first night of the exhibition. Now it happens that this apartment is on the second floor and adjoins the hall in which the monthly meetings are held. In fact, pictures are sometimes hung in this large room also. A broad opening joins the two apartments, so it is easy to hear in the art gallery what is said in the meeting hall. Some of the visitors, it is declared, even staid late looking at the paintings and vases only to see and hear just what kind of an affair a meeting of the Union League Club is.

This naturally annoyed some of the members and the Executive Committee decided to put a stop to the practice. Accordingly, on the evening of the Fobruary meeting, instructions were given to the employes at the door not to admit visitors with cards issued by the Art Committee. Two sections in the rules of the club concerning the admission of non-members to the house, were 10 authority for this action. It is declared, however, that no notice of the enforcement of this rule was given in advance to the members of the Art Committee. One of them came to the club with several friends, who were not members, but bore cards to the exhibition. The party was stopped at the door and the state of affairs explained to it. The strangers saw the justice of the action and went

away apparently not offended. A number of others who presented invitations were also turned away. It is said that the number was about sixty in all. Some of the men had loaned costly works of art to the club. They bore regular cards of admission, and thought it remarkable that they should be treated so. It is admitted that instructions might inadvertently have been given to the employes at the door which did not cause them to be excessively diplomatic in stating the case to the unfortunate callers. any rate, some of those who presented cards felt hurt. Others were offended.

This left the members of the Art Committee in a distressing plight. They had asked their friends who had done the club many favors to the exhibition, and the cards had been marked "n. g. at the door. That this rule should have been put in force without notice was the most annoying feature of the whole affair. But the conmitteemen thought that explanations would be letter asking, without any show of feeling, for

to the doormen were based. The Art Committee went about getting up its March exhibition, however, as if nothing had happened. Several members secured promises of the loan of some exceedingly valuable paintings, and were going to send some new ones of their own. It was aimed to make the display an especially notable one. But as time went on no answer to the letter was received. The committeemen grew even more vexed, for they could give no explanations to the men who had been turned from the club's door. Finally they decided to get up no exhibition for this month, and

they stuck to their determination.

News of this strike at last reached the Executive Committee, and it met on Wednesday night to discuss the situation. There was a strong feeling that it would be weak to give in to the other committee. Accordingly, it was decided to have the regular exhibition anyway. Thomas B. have the regular exhibition anyway. Thomas B. Clarke and Dr. Purdy, who have had long experience on the Art Committee, spent yesterday scurrying about for paintings. Their energy was tremendous and with a little help from a few other men they got up a collection which was, under the circumstances, really creditable. They were, however, late in gotting it hung. Ordinarily the exhibition is open for a private view Thursday afternoon. The present one, however, was not in shape until late last night.

It was expected that the subject would come up at the meeting, but no mention was made of it. What the outcome will be is not clear. One side is offended and the other says it deserved all that it got.

MUTINY AND MURDER IN THE SOUTH SEAS

THE SECOND MATE OF THE AMERICAN BARK HESPER KILLED BY A MUTINEER.

San Francisco, March 9.-Two stories of mutiny and murder in the South Seas were brought here yesterday by the steamer Australia. One mutiny occurred on the whaling bark William Boylles, which resulted in the dangerous wounding of the fourth mate, "Joe" Baptiste, by a sailor, Carl Hendryk. six of the crew came up on the steamer, while thirteen are in irons at Honolulu. The other occurred on the American bark Hesper, which resulted in the

death of the second mate, M. Fitzgerald.

The Hesper reached Honolulu February 22. The captain brought information of a plot to kill him and four others, and their lives were only saved by the accidental discovery of the first murierous mov on the part of the mutinous crew. The plot was hatched by Thomas Leclair, a sailor who shipped as a native of Norway, but it was afterward learned that he was born in New-York. Leclair's partners How long ago he began embezzling money passing through his hands has not been discovered, but it has been learned that when the Wallahout market men, the chief patrons of the bank, made their deposits he would enter the full amount in their books, but fill cut a false deposit slip and pocket part of the money. He kept track of the depositors and balanced their books nimself, cieverly concealing his frands. He gave bonds to the bank through the Guaranty Company of North America. A year ago the removed from Parket market ago after the captain and the other marked men and murder them also. He

UNABLE TO AGREE UPON A SENATOR.

Clympia, Wash., March 9.-The final ballot, the Allen, 50; Turner, 24; Griggs, 7; Shaw, 15;

VAIN DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPTS TO DOCTOR THE RECORD.

MESSES, HOLMAN AND DOCKERY DO SOME JUG-GLING WITH FIGURES-THEY CANNOT MAKE \$1,025,822,000 LOOK LESS THAN

\$988,417,000. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE;

Washington, March 3.-The comparative state nents showing the total appropriations of the List prepared by Chairman Holman and Mr. Dockery, of the House Committee on Appropriations, and which will be published in an obituary issue of "The Record" \$988,417,000. The efforts of Chairman Holman and his colleague remind one of the story of the emi "worked himself out with figures," and in the sam nanner the distinguished Democratic mathematicians of the Appropriations Committee are trying to "work" themselves and their party out of the deep hole into which had solemnly pledged itself neither to make no consent to appropriations except such as were necessary "to carry on the several Departments economic ically, frugally and honestly administered." The appropriations of the List and Lild Congresses re spectively, according to the statements prepared by the clerk of the House Committee on Appropriations which statements are in the same form as those pre

pared for several Congress	es prior to	fue Prec are
shown in the following ta	ble:	
Agriculture Army Diptomatic and Consular District of Columbia. Fortifications Indians Legislative, Executive and Judicial Military Academy. Navy	£4.827.253 48.820.007 3.307.740 11.306,669 7.997.738 23,648,300 43.058,426 837,360 55,677.680	LIId Congress 86.5-6.25 48.531.35 3.1-2.006 10.731.106 4.944.30 15.515.904 43.792.532 861.473 3.3, 68.00 104.28, 977 21.154.288 38.104.233 3.708.303
Total regular annual ap-	764,301,922	\$789,489,893
Permanent annual appro-		237,332 153

.0088.417.183 \$1,026 822 619 In addition to the amount given for rivers and arbors in the regular appropriation bill of the LIId Congress, about \$15,000,000 was carried in the sundry Civil bills. These figures, which are official and ac curate-except that one item of \$500,000 on accou of appropriations for miscellaneous objects during the nd session of the LIId Congress, is an estimat subject to a slight increase or reduction-show that the aggregate appropriations of the LHd Congress, exceeded by the sum of \$38,404,860 the aggregate ap proyriations of the List or "Billion Congress." arse, this is an unpleasant showing for "Economist" Holman and every other Democratic member of the last Congress who has abused and denounced with out stint the alleged extravagance of the preceding Congress; and it will be likely to awaken a strong suspicion in the country that if the List Congress was guilty of extravagance, its Democratic sucguilty of prodigality and lavishness, and that its professions and pledges in behalf of

frugality" were a hollow mockery. It was entirely natural for Messrs, Holman and Dockery to attempt to break the force of the exposure which they knew must come as soon as the accounts telligent and fair man who may examine and analyze their statements will be compelled to conclude that the attempt has resulted in a dismal failure. Such awkward juggling with figures will deceive no man who

"economists" of the Appropriations Committee is the same; it is, first, to swell the total for the List Coness and to diminish that for the LIId Congress by subtracting from it all appropriations under laws enacted by the former Congress. Of course this method is as absurd as it is misleading. For exmade, and they would then be able to write satisfactory apologies to their friends. The committee met and sent the Executive Committee a lension act of 1800, when, as a matter of fact, the total increase of pension appropriations in that Conolution on which the instructions gress, over those of the List Congress, including pentor survivors and widows of the Mexica slons were increased 50 per cent by an act of the L114 Congress, and pensions to survivors and widows of various Indian wars and "scares," amounted to

> have charged the Republican party with the entire amount appropriated for pensions, except on account of the Mexican and Indians wars, for the laws under which the pensions are granted and paid were enacted by the List and preceding Republican Congresses and approved by Republican Presidents. He could thus total of the LHd Congress as fairly and justly as he subtracted \$100,000,000. Again, he might with equal fairness and justice have subtracted from the total of the permanent annual appropriations the amount re-quired for the payment of interest on the public debt, because that debt was incurred by Republican Congresses in the suppression of the Rebellion.
>
> In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to

> day Mr. Dockery frankly admitted that if the List ongress is to be charged with the appropriations which its legislation has made necessary, that Con-gress is entitled to credit for the appropriations which it was required to make on account of legislation by preceding Congresses, but no such credit is allowed in the statements prepared by himself and Chairman Holman. If that credit should be given, the total be many millions less. On account of legislation enacted in the XLIXth and Lth Congresses, the List Congress appropriated about \$25,000,000 for increase of the Navy; about \$8,000,000 to extinguish the of the Navy; about \$5,000,000 to extinguish the Indian title to lands and restore them to the public domain; more than \$5,000,000 to pay pensions on account of the Mexican War; some \$6,000,000 on necount of public buildings, to say nothing of nearly \$40,000,000 on account of deficiencies created by the refusal of the two preceding Democratic Conseveral branches of the public service. These items alone, making a total of nearly \$90,000,000, are wholly omitted by Messrs. Holman and Dockery from omitted by Messrs. Holman and Dockery from their comparative statements. They evidently do not believe that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

bility" which the LIId Congress was compelled to meet on account of the preceding Congress, Mr. forgot to mention, bring it into with the "entailed Embility" which Dockery forgot to mention, bring it into sharp contrast with the "entailed leability" which the Lilld and future Congresses will have to meet on account of the one which has just expired. Among the Items of this "entailed liability" are the following: Rivers and harbors, \$26,500,000; Army gan factory, \$426,000; Library of Congress, \$2,150,000; Cherokee outlet lands, \$8,500,000; Ravy, \$8,7,90,000; Cherokee outlet lands, \$8,500,000; Righthouses, \$725,000; Clerks for Representatives and defeates, \$303,600. These items make a total of impre than \$51,000,000 and do not include a dollar on account of heavy deficiencies which the next Congress will be compelled to appropriate on account of inadequate appropriations by the Congress which has just expired. Neither does it include judgments of the supreme Court and Court of Laims amounting to more than \$3,422,000, of which \$804,000 bears interest at the rate of 4 percent a year, for which the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives refused to allow any appropriation to be made at the recent session. It is fair to estimate that the total "entailed liability" for which the Llid Congress is responsible will equal if not exceed \$70,000,000.

The foregoing facts and figures not only show that the statements and deductions of Messers. Holman and Dockery are incorrect and misleading, but also how easy it is to swell or diminish the apparent total of the appropriations of any Congress by simply adding items here or subtracting items there at pleasure. The figures given by the clerk of the Appropriations Committee are accepted as correct by everybody, and to depart from them, as Mr. Dockery has done in his statement, is to plange into a maze of doubt, uncertainty and error.

TO INCORPORATE A CRINOLINE FACTORY. Providence, R. I., March 9.—An act was intro-duced in the General Assembly to-day to incorporate a crinoline factory in the Blackstone Valley. It caused a good deal of amusement in both houses, but it

THE TREATY WITHDRAWN.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SENDS TO THE SENATE FOR THE ANNEXATION CONVENTION

NOT NECESSARILY A FINAL RETREAT, BUT PER HAPS ONLY A LITTLE POLITICS-THE NEW ADMINISTRATION WANTS THE CREDIT OF A TREATY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 9.-In a brief message

the Senate, President Cleveland to-day requested the return of the Hawaiian annexation treaty to the Department of State, and the Senate, in accordance with custom, promptly sent the convention back. On the surface this withdrawal of the treaty may look like the first step of a return to the retrograde spineless foreign policy of the first Cleveland Administration, the recall from the Senate by an incoming President of a pending diplomatic con vention being considered equivalent in most instances to a definite repudiation of the agreements made by the retiring Executive. It is understood, however, that President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham have no serious intention of weakening and discrediting the new Administration at the very outset by a positive refusal to reap the fruits of the last Administration's prompt and sensible acceptance of the practically unconditional proposal of annexation brought to Washington by the commissioners of the Provisional Government of Hawaii. Both the President and Secretary are said to be in favor of the absorption of the islands into the United States, and even if they were not entirely satislied with the present scheme of annexation they would hesitate about throwing away the unique opportunity now presented of securing that control and authority over the Hawaiian group diplomacy to assert and to prepare for. The new Administration is not above a little "peanut polities," however, in the accomplishment of which it has been the tradition of American nut polities," however, in the accompanies the Hawaiian annexation project. It is understood that the President and the Secretary feel that the Harrison Administration got altogether too much credit out of the prompt and successful negotiation of the treaty sent to the Senate two or three weeks ago, and it is for the purpose of identifying its own personality more closely with the treaty as it shall finally be ratified that the new Administration asks now for delay and for a chance to modify or amplify the terms of annexation submitted to the Senate by Secretary Foster.

Whether President Cleveland will send a commission to Hawaii to examine the situation there or will conclude another somewhat altered convention with the commissioners now in Washington has probably not yet been determined. In any case annexation will be somewhat delayed; and it is scarcely likely to be accomplished before the next regular session of Congress.

Some regret has been expressed that the Senate did not take a vote on the Foster treaty before March 4, when the prospect of ratification would have been excellent. It must be remembered, however, that the treaty could not be ratified at that time by Republican votes alone, and that the Democratio party in the Senate had decided to east a solid vote against transacting any executive business. The Republicans in the Senate did what they could and made their record. But the Democratic friends of the Foster treaty preferred to let it fail rather than run the risk of having a Republican circuit judge confirmed to succeed Judge Jackson. It remains to be seen whether President Cleveland will or will not disappoint the expectation of the friends of the treaty, and that he can be as vigorous an American in diplomacy as was President Har-

It is needless to say that the Hawaiian Commissioners were surprised to learn this afternoon that the treaty has been withdrawn from the Senate at the request of the President. From information received by the Commission it was believed that the Senate would resume consideration of the annexation project at to-day's session. It might be stated in positive words that the treaty would be taken up to-day and pushed to a vote in the near future. The surprise of the Commissioners was the more natural in view of the fact that one or more Democratic Senators had recently shown a change of front and expressed sentiments favorable to the treaty. A representative of The Tribune asked the Commissioners this evening for an expression of opinion on the President's act withdrawing the treaty, but they were disinclined to discuss the matter. Mr. Thurston, the chair-

man, said, however: We were not consulted in the case, and our first knowledge of what had been done was obtained through the press. Of course the Presi-dent must have had a reason for his action. Naturally we believe that the more thoroughly the question of annexation is considered the stronger our position becomes, so that on the supposition that the Fresident intends to resubm the treaty to the Senate at no distant date his action to-day may not be unfavorable. We are hopeful, and will continue to look upon the bright

side of the case."

It was learned at the State Department to-day that the Hawaiian commissioners had requested & conference with Secretary Gresham for the purpose of going over the general subject of their mission to this country. Secretary Gresham had made no formal engagement for a conference with them, but it is understood that he had intimated his willingness to meet them at an early The Secretary's hours are pretty well taken up just now with ambitious Democrats, but it was supposed that as soon as the rush for office had subsided somewhat he would give careful consideration to the Hawaiian question. It is known that Secretary Gresham favors the annexation, and that he originally wished the treaty to be ratifled by the Senate in its present form. It is taken for granted that the President was aware of the fact that the commissioners are in the city; that they had requested a conference, and that his Secretary of State desired to consult with them. That the President knew that Secretary Gresham favored the Hawaiian treaty there can be no doubt. It has been learned in the last few days that the treaty was considered at Lakewood and that Judge Gresham then expressed the emphatic opinion that no other honorable and wis course was left to this Government but to ratify it. Mr. Cleveland's chief purpose in delaring ratitication is, then, to all appearances, a desire to meutralize the credit which might have been redicted on the Harrison Administration by undisputed acceptance of the Foster plan.

Rear Admiral Brown, of the Navy, who recently returned from the command of the Pacific Station, was ordered to-day to remain in Washington for the purpose of consulting and advising the Administration on Hawaiian matters. This order to Admiral Brown is particularly significant. He is known earnestly to favor the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. His knowledge of the commercial and political conditions of the country is most thorough and is based upon years of experience with its people. It must be assumed that the President advised or directed the issue of an order directing a Rear Admiral of the Navy to remain in Washington on such duty at this time. taken for granted that the President

Washington, March 9.-Princess Kainlani and party formed a merry party this morning in their rooms at the Ariington, where they were treated to various selections on the violin by Remenyl, who had previ-ously met them on one of his visits to Hawsii. Mr. ously met them on one of his visits to Hawaii. Mr. Davies spent the day in presenting letters of introduction he had brought with him. It is now the

intellition of the party to remain in Washington until the latter part of next week.

Mr. Davies referred to the return of Captain Wilties, the commander of the Boston, to the United States, and thought it was a good thing that he had been relieved from duty at Honolulu station.